WASHINGTON.

The Republican Opposition to the Administration.

LATEST TACTICS OF THE DISSATISFIED.

A Sudden Interest in Montgomery Blair's Resolution.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL. Secretary Robeson in Explanation of His

Naval Contracts. FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

ERY BLAIR'S RESOLUTION-ANXIETY TO GET HAYES OUT IN THE INTEREST OF THE PARTY-SOME DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY. state of exasperation this alternoon. After they had jected Reed, the nominee for the Toledo Postmaster pardibood in sending in Reed so many times, and one declared that "this kind of thing has

to stop." The President is reported to have said some days ago that he supposed Reed but probably as he had become the centre of so large a political quarrel it was as well that he should be re-There is a rumor to-night that the main topic of Blair's bill in the Maryland Legislature about the Presidency, the question with the Senators hat course they, as republicans, had better pursue if Mr. Binir's bill, by passing both houses of the Legislature, should take a practical shape. The

rumor adds that the general determination of the Senators was not to oppose any movement having for its object to oust Mr. Hayes, but that nothing in the matter was actually decided on. The difficulty in this question is said to lie here—the anti-Hayes men would like to see Mr. Hayes put out and Mr. Tilden installed, believing that this would give the therwise have. But they see that any effort to ous Mr. Haves must, at the same time, show up the Lou isiana, South Carolina and Florida election frauds; and this would personally involve a number of em

participation in very gross wrong doing.

truth in the matter probably endcavored to move the President from his course, and as they have been made dosnow playing their last card by an attempt to frighten to support Mr. Blair's movement. There has been good deal of consultation about this matter for some Senator suggested some time ago that one way to get Mr. Hayes out, and perhaps on the whole the most judicious for the republicans, would be to wait until 1879, when the democrats in all proba-bility will have a majority in both bouses, and then persuade them to have Tilden and Hendricks sworn p. receive Mr. Tilden's message and other Executive cial documents and rigorously isolate Mr. Hayes. Unfortunately for the success of this plan, it does not strike the democrats so favorably as it does some of

these threats. It is reported that he says he is carrying out the pledge of the party made in the Cincinnati platform; he is sorry so many republican Senators do not wish to carry out these pledges, but he does not believe that these Senators will be able to break up the republican party on the petty question of spoils and patronage on which they are getting up a fight. He remains tranquil and readily admits that the Senate has the constitutional right to reject his nominations, but Senators have no is understood to be his position, and he believes the people are with him and will not sympathize with

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1878. THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL-AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN THE VICINITY OF NEW YORK-OTHER PRINCIPAL

pleting the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. The items relating to improvements in New York State and about the city of New York are in charge of Con gressman Bitss, who has thus far induced the committee to be more liberal in the appropriation for the pubhe works than was this committee last year. He has arged the low price of material and the demand of laborers for employment, as well as the necessity for completing many of the improvements partially under The main appropriation in the bill is for the removal of obstructions from East River and Hell Gate. amounting to \$400,000. It is probable that this will be reduced to \$300,000, and the other \$100,000 placed to the credit of the proposed improvement of the Harlem River. The amount appropriated for Hell Gate last year was only \$250,000. The committee at its meeting to-morrow will decide the amount to be

items are as follows:-	
Hadson River	\$70,00
Fort Jafferson, Long Island Sound	
East Chester Creek	
E bo Harbor	
Koudout	
Buffalo	
Dak Orchard	
Charlotte	
Pultneyville	
Great Sodus Bay	
Little sodus Bay	
Waddington	
Oswego	90,60
The amounts for Flushing bay and harbor,	, Olcos

Wilson, Dunkirk and Portchester are not;	jet deter-
mined upon.	
The following are the other chief items of t	
Bath, Me. (gut opposite)	. \$17,000
Pencoscot River	. 12,000
Belfast Harbor	
Richmond Isle	
Cocheco River	
Merrinac R.ver	
Boston Harbor	
Piymouth	. 5,000
Provincetown	
Hyappis	
Taunton River	
Providence River (removing rock)	. 50,000
Little Narragansett Bay.	. 10,000
Connecticut River, below Hartford	. 25,000
Stopington Harbor	. 10,000
Thames River	
Millord Harbor	
Housatonic River	
Bridgeport Harbor	
Norwalk River	
Burnington. Vt	
Swanton	. 20,000
Ottor Creek River	. 8,000
Raritan River, New Jersey	. 200,000
Delaware Bay (piers near Lewes)	. 20,000
Wilmington Harbor, Del	
Schuyikill River	. 30,000
Delaware River (below l'eddig's Island)	. 100,000
Delaware River (between Trenton and Whit	
Hall)	. 10,000
Shrewsbury River	
Cohansey Creek	. 5,000
Chester River, at Keut Island	
Baltimore Harbor	
Leonardtown	
Wicomico River	
Cambridge Harbor	T. Corne

BACK PAY FOR THE PENSIONERS -A BUNCOMBE PROPOSITION THAT CAME NEAR SUCCESS. The session of the House this afternoon was largely tion to amend the pension laws so as to mit all present pensioners of the late sition came from the republican side and was meant to raise a bar to the tide of appropriations for war and other claims which the democrats are accused of being anxious should flow from ting 145 yeas against only 76 mays. Should such a

which would arise from dating all pensions back to GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

become a law it would take probably

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1878. EX-SECRETARY ROBESON BEFORE MR. WILLIS' INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE-EXPLANATION OF HIS CONTRACTS.

Mr. Robeson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, appeared before Mr. Willis' committee this morning and detailed the circumstances of the contracts for the repair of the double-turreted monitors. He said that, warned by the experience of the department in the Virginius affair, be bad in 1874 recommended to the Appropriation committees of Congress that the double-turreted fron-clads of the Miantonomah class be fully repaired and put into condition for active service when needed; that in compliance with that recommendation Congress turned over at that session an old appropriation of \$1,000,000, previously made for another purpose, to repair those vessels, with the understanding that the remainder should be done out of the current appropriations made from year to year; that on this authority he had undertaken the work; that the contracts for the first work on these ships were completed and paid for; that the second contracts for the plating of the ships, being dependent upon the current appropriation, were made expressly subject to appropriaas the appropriations held out; that the fact that this work was so being done was reported regularly to Congress every year and they were urged to make the proper appropriations; that the last Congress failed, during two successive years, to make the necessary appropriations; that, as soon as this hap-pened, the department retified the contractors that their pay, and that all the work must be at their own would make; that the contractors had embarked their money and capital in this most necessary work, protect themselves they were obliged to proceed with it, and that they had not received their pay simply because Congress bad not appropriated the money necessary to complete it.

not for the making of new contracts with new contractors, but simply an order authorizing the old concontinue their work and flaish it at their own risk, if they so desired; that this work could not be properly done by others, because it was already in the hands of these parties and the ships were in their yards, and no others would be willing to go on without money. This order and the express approval of the Attorney General, and, in his opinion, was just, proper and necessary, and was made by him before he went out, for the express purpose of assuming all responsibility of the situation himself and not imposing it upon his successor; that if this work was finished the country would have these five double-turreted menitors in good condition at less than it would cost to build one great seagoing ron-clad, and that they, with the lifteen single-turreted iron-clads and our torpedo system, would be a good protection to our coast and powerful against any force which could cross the ocean and enter our harbors and would be sufficient for the defensive purposes of a peaceful nation. In short that this work was commenced with the express sanction of Congress and had been carried on with their knowledge and paid for till appropriations had stopped; that if we wanted to build up the strength of the navy the ships should e completed; if not, then they might be stopped; that the contractors were the great ship builders of the country, employing thousands of workmen, and they were men far above any idea of wronging the government, and they ought to be paid. .

THE SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN -- WHAT GENERAL BUTLER PROPOSES TO DO ABOUT IT.

In the evening session of the House Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, gave notice that next Monday, if he could get the floor, he would move to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report forthwith a

bill or bills—

First—Providing for the reissue of the fractional currency of the denominations of fifty and twenty-five cants and the withdrawal of the subsidiary silver coin of the same denominations now in circulation as fast as it may be received at the Treasury, and preventing any further issue thereof.

Second—Providing for the printing and issuing of \$1, \$2, \$000,000 of legal tender notes of the denominations of \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$5, to be paid from the Treasury for the expenses of the government.

He pictured the inconvenience of the subsidiary silver coin and declared that nothing but exceeding folly, approaching idiocy, had caused the fractional cur rency to be taken out of circulation. In relation to the latter part of the resolution it was simply in tended to bring small notes into circulation, as grave complaints were being made about the dearth of such bills throughout the country.

THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR-ANSWER OF THE PRES-IDENT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE. The Message of the President sent to the House of Representatives to-day is accompanied by documents other persons responsible for the execution of the persons taken from the Virginius have been tried by the Spanish authorities, in accordance with the protocol of November 29, 1873. March 21, 1877, Minister Cushing says his impression was confirmed of the good faith of the Superior Council of War to prosecute the matter, but that the slowness of proceeding in all State trials is proverbial in Spain. He mentions several cases in illustration of this fact, among them the case of the assessing of General Prim. The proceedings commenced in 1871 are still pending. So are those | Wicomico River | 5,000 | Commenced in 1871 are at Cambridge Harbor | 5,000 | Iames River | 70,000 | Iames River | 70,000 | Appoint to x | 30,000 | Great Kanawna | 221,000 | Sabugaton, B. C. barbor | 30,000 | Writers and the newspaper washington, B. C. barbor | 30,000 | Georgetown harbor, B. C. 20,000 | Georgetown harbor | 20,000 | Georgetown harbor | 30,000 | Georgetown harbor | 3,000 | Ge instituted in 1872 against the persons who attempted to assussingte King Amideo. These delays are the instituted in 1812 against the persons who attempted to assuscinate King Amideo. These delays are the subject of frequent complaint in Spatu among law writers and the newspaper press. The correspondence further shows that General Burriel died on the 18th of January last.

THE FINANCES.

Secretary Sherman Before the House Finance Committee.

PRACTICABILITY OF RESUMPTION.

The Amount of Coin and Coin Liabilities.

A RESPONSE TO THE NEW YORK BANKERS.

Ready to Antagonize the Banks If Forced to It.

SALE OF BONDS AND POWER OF REISSUE

[FROM OUR SPECIAL COBRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1878. see on Banking and Currency over three hours to-day and was subjected to a searching cross-examination answer to the critical questions of General Ewing several instances to furnish satisfactory replies to the ried on with much vivacity on both sides. The two and papers on a table between them. The chairman of of the table, within an arm's length of either, while Mr. Chittenden sat between the chairman and Mr. silent listener. Other members of the committee

Mr. Sherman maintained in the most emphatic man per throughout that with the assistance of auxiliary legislation by Congress enabling him to dispose of bonds to the required amounts he could successfully carry out the provisions of the Resumption act. THE CONFERENCE.

The Secretary gave the following sums as the on the 28th of February last at the Treasury and the various sub-treasuries, assay offices and deposi

.. \$134,920,080 from this amount was to be deducted the same items stated in his conference with the Finance Committee of the Senate, \$62,416,500 (being for gold certificates, called bonds and interest, interest due and unpaid and the amount to the credit of disbursing officers).

Total......\$102,460,668
He explained the items of customs refunds to mean
the repayment of customs duties paid in excess citizer
from overvaluation or from deposits in advance of
entrics.

Account of the sinking fund.

Another question by the committee was as to the amount of iractional currency redeemed and carried to the account of the sinking fund, and as to what applications of coin have been made on account of the sinking fund during the current fiscal year. Secretary Shorman's reply to this gave the amount of fractional cuarency, applied to the sinking fund—

1 1877 as. 14,045,458

For the expired portion of the present fiscal year as. 3.382 621 3,382,621

In this connection the Secretary defined what was meant by "balances" in the stuking fund account. They simply meant the excess or deficit in the annual payment of the stuking fund and which was carried to the debit or the credit of the next year's account. An exception to that rule was made after the panic of \$153, when the revenues fell off and there was a deficit of \$16,305,000 in the sinking fund. Secretary Bristow, seeing the improbability of making good that deficit, dropped it entirely, and it was no longer carried forward in the sinking fund account. Last year the deficit in the sinking fund had been \$9,250,000 simply on account of a lack of revenue to make it good.

simply on account of a lack of revenue to make it good.

The CHAIRMAN—On the whole, however, the sinking fund has been more than made good since the act began to operate.

Secretary Sherman—Yes; you will find a statement of that in Mr Merril's report. The sinking fund was never kept as an account in the Freasury Department until after the Retunding act of 1870. Up to that time a statement was made as to how far the sinking fund had been kept up, and it was found that by the application of the surplus revenue to the payment of the debt we had largely exceeded the sipulations of the law—in the mount of over \$200,000,000.

Farther on in the conference this question of the sinking fund was taken up by Mr. Ewing, and the proper construction of the law was discussed by him and the Secretary; the latter taking the ground that the cancelliation of legal tender notes was virtually a payment to that amount into the sinking fund, and Mr. Ewing denying the correctness of that construction.

Mr. CHITTENDEN'S QUESTIONS.

Mr. CHITTENDEN'—I have prepared four questions in the interest of those whom I represent, to which I should like to have your answer:

First—With silvor doilars and silver certificates full legal tender for all debts, including the customs and the public debt, is not gold practically demonstized, and how will you renew your supplies or prevent its exclusive use as merchandise in foreign commerce?

Second—Is there no danger that the national banks, in taking care of themselves, will hoard greenbacks though to exhaust your gold reserves when the day for resumption comes?

Second—Is there he danger that the national banks, in taking care or themselves, will heard greenbacks enough to exhaust your gold reserves when the day for resumption comes?

Third—is it probable that before you have coined a hundred milition of the new silver dollars, with greater activity in foreign trade, they will be experted at their bullion value to settle trade balances, and with what effect upon the price of silver bullion?

Fourth—Does not your success in resuming coin payments with our so-called double standard depend absentely upon an awance in the price of silver bullion in London to about filty-nine pence sterling per ounce?

I have not spoken with any member of the committee in framing those questions. They were framed at my own table, and I am influenced only by my correspondence and by questions asked of me by those whom I represent.

Secretary Sushmax—I would a great deal rather in this conference give the committee the facts and let the committee draw its own inferences than attempt to give my own opinions, but I have no objections to answering any of those questions. I think that a certain amount of silver dollars issued will not have the effect which Mr. Chiltenden thinks. I believe that we can maintain at par in gold a certain amount of silver dollars. Precisely what amount I would not like to say, because that is a question of opinion, but I would have the idea that we can maintain at par in gold no less than \$50,000,000, perhaps more—say from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000; but wheever those silver dollars become so abundant and so burdensome that the people would not have them and would not take them, and that they would gradually sink to the value of the bullion in them. That is my omnon; but I do not think it wise lor either this committie or myself to discuss this question much, because the Silver oil is a law, and, whatever we may think of its effects, the public mind will not be satisfied until that law is lairly tried. The effect of the silver follar can sink to to be very rapid, nor will the fall in silver be anything like so rapid as is probably feared, and iong before the silver dollar can sink to the value of silver builton Congress will undoustedly correct the law if it were to have that effect. If, on the other hand, it should have the effect, which is

I think that, as a matter of policy, the Silver bill, which makes silver available to pay bonds issued by the United States other before or after the Refunding or Resumption acts, is not good policy. I have stated that over and over again publicly, and I do not deny it. But the Silver bill is the isse. We are not unfallable. It cannot operate quickly in that way, and, therefore, we had better give it the full benefit of an experiment, in the certainty that if Congress fluds that it has the effect which is now anticipated Congress can, at any moment, stop the issue of silver dollars. I think that that is as lar as I ought to answer those questions.

MR. CHITTENDEN—It is not my object to embarrass the Secretary in any way in those questions.

The CHAINMAN—The Secretary is of the opinion that "sufficient to the day is the evil thereof"—that we eare of itself.

will take care of the present and let the fature take ears of likelf.

THE INTERVIEW WITH THE BANKERS.

Secretary SHKEMAN—It you allow me I can new, in connection with your question in regard to my option as to the practicability of resumption, and especially in regard to an interview published in the newspapers between Mr. Ewing and bankers in New York, give you my opinion. I have read that interview with a great deal of attention, because I know many of the gentlemen who took part in it.

The Chairman—It is proper for me, on the part of the committee, to say that it was never intended that that interview should be made public, but the report of it was surrepitiously obtained from the committee in some way. The committee did intend to publish it at a proper time after it had these geutlemen here before it.

it at a proper time after it had these goutiemen here before it.

Secretary Sherrhan—I do not think there was the slightest objection to publishing it.

The Chairman—Only probably on account of confidential relations.

Mr. Ewixg—We told those gentlemen at the conference when they came before us that we had our secretary for the purpose of taking down their statements, not with a view of publishing them, but merely for the information of the committee; and the committee feels exceedingly annoyed about the publication, because it would seem like violating the understanding which we had when the conference was head; but the paper was surreputiously obtained, and the committee does not feel at fault about it.

Mr. Chittynens—Special pains were taken at New York to exclude newspaper reporters.

Secretary Sherman—It is pretty hard to exclude newspaper reporters, but I think it was right enough to nave that conference published. It presents the opinions of very intelligent gentlemen whose business it is to be lamiliar with the subject, and their opinions are entitled to full workh. I can only give you my

Part.

REPLY TO THE BANKERS.

Secretary Sukkhan—My reply would be about this:—
Those gentlemen assume three propositions:—
First—That we cannot seil enough four per cent bonds to prepare for resumption.
Second—That the national banks can throw upon the government the burden of resumption of bank notes as well as of United States notes.

Third—That resumption requires the resumption and cancellation, without power of relasue, of United States notes below \$300,000,000.

To these I answer that I believe that, with such auxiliary legislation as is pending in both houses, we can sell enough four per cent bonds to prepare for resumption; but, if I am mistaken in this, we can sell enough four per cent bonds in these, which they admit will command gold, silver and bank notes to maintain resumption. Some of these gentlemen have proposed to me that if I sell them four and a half per cent bonds at par in coin they will guarantee enough coin for resumption, and I have some better offers from other banks and bankers; so that on this point it is only a question of the rate of interest on bonds. When it becomes clear that money cannot be had for four per cent it is time enough to pay four and a half. The Silver bill has crippied my power to self four per cent the face of the rate of the repair this.

READY TO ENCOUNTER THE BANKS.

to a line of bank cashlers anxious to break the Treasury or to lore high rates of interest.

On the last point, the power to reissue is plainly given by section 3,579, Revised Statutes, and is not cut off any more by the notes coming into the Freasury in exchange for coin than in payment of a tax. Even if the Supreme Court hold them as no longer a tuil lead tender they are as much so as a bank note. If the choice must be made between the two the common interest would decide in favor of the United States note. I believe they both ought to circulate and both be at par with coin. But nothing is so discouraging in the progress of resumption as for national banks to shrink from their share of the burden of resumption, or to make threats such as are stated by some of these gentlemen; and nothing is so injurious to the banking system, or will precipitate its overthrow more certainly than a popular conviction that the banks are endeavoring to embarrass the government in maintaining resumption.

Mr. Chittender work cortainly than a popular conviction that the banks are endeavoring to embarrass the government in maintaining resumption.

Mr. Chittender work of the bankers who participated in the New York conference from any suggestion of holding out threats against the Treasury, and the appealed to Mr. Ewing for a conditionation of that disavowal, which Mr. Ewing for a conditionation of that disavowal, which Mr. Ewing for a conditionation of that the government had to do in the matter of resumption was to take care of the national banks on their side were to take care of the national banks on their side were to take care of the national banks on their side were to take care of the national banks on their side were to take care of the national banks on their side were to take care of the national banks on their side were to take care of the national banks on their side were to take care of the national banks on their side were to take care of the national banks on their side were to take care of the national banks of the l

ARMY INTELLIGENCE. WASHINGTON, April 1, 1878. The Superintendent General of the recruiting ser-

vice is ordered to prepare and cause to be forwarded, under proper charge, fifty colored infantry recruits to San Antonio, Texas, for assignment to the Twenty-lourth infantry. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1878. The Navy Department is informed of the arrival of the Ossipee, Commander Breese, at Pensacola yester-

Commander Frances M. Ramsay is ordered to duty at the torpedo station, Newport, R. 1. Commander Louis Kerupfi is ordered to duty as equipment officer of the Navy Yard, Mare Island. Ensign Lucies Flynn is detached from the Rio Bravo, and ordered to the Cauonicus, at New Orients.

PANANA, March 23, 1878.

The United States steamer Adams, at Panana, is the only vessel-of-war here, and there is none at Aspinwali. A British steamer is soon expected here to remain for some time.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

INFORMATION DEMANDED OF THE SURBOGATE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS-THE CONTRACT SYSTEM OF THE STATE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

Both houses of the Logislature held special session Association," of Brooklys, to the "Brooklys Ligeneral orders.

The evening in the Assembly was prolific of resolutions of inquiry, especially into matters in New York city. The war of the political New York city. The war of the factions there has engendered what Huge would describe as "an enormous curiosity" on the part of Tammany and Anti-Tammany democrats and republicans sympathizing with both parties to know all about the proceedings of public officers in

A MEMORANDUM POR THE SURROGATE.

Mr. Strack offered a resolution that the Surrogate of New York report to the House within ten days the ecutors and receivers appointed by him from May 1, 1876, to the date of his report, and if he has apgiving the number of times and also the amount of

Tabled.

Other resolutions were afterned or called from the table and disposed of. Mr. Burns called up his resolution calling upon the Superindendent of State Prisons to report the number of contracts, the names of the contractors and the terms of the contracts now in force. Mr. Burns proceeded to speak against the contract system as practised in the State prisons when Mr. Alvord asked the gentleman whether he desired to open this question at this time.

Mr. Burns replied by asking if the gentleman would vote for the resolution. Mr. Alvord said as it was merely a call for information courtesy required him to vote for the resolution. Mr. Burns then said he would forego discussing the subject at this time, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Burns then called up his resolution calling upon the Attorner General for an opinion as to the legality of State Prison contracts, and it was adopted.

Mr. I. I. Hayes moved that the New York Financial bill be made the special order for to-morrow morning. Carried.

with this expectation there was a till house, but a studen adjournment prevented the consideration of this matter.

CRMETERIES.

Mr. Grady introduced a bill for the protection of graves in cemeteries. It makes it a misdemeanor for any one to remove flowers or other monorials from graves. Mr. Grady said the officers of cemeteries of New York complain of the descrations referred to, and he asked that the bill be read for a third time now. Mr. Fish asked what immediate hurry there was for the passage of the bill. Mr. Grady said there was a desire that the bill be passed as soon as possible. Mr. Haime objected to the passage of the bill, and it was referred to the Committee on General Laws.

JUST ASSESSMENTS OF PROPERTY.

The bill requiring assessors to assess property at its true value coming up to be ordered to a third reading on the report of the sub-Committee of the Whole, Mr. Thompson moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole, and said that this bill, if it became a law, would upset entirely our assessment system, and it ought not to pass. Mr. Alvord end the bill was, a most excellent one and ought to become a law. It provided for a true and tult value, and would thus make taxation just and equal. It was well known that assessors had neglected their duty in this matter, and it was time tney were made to perform it. Mr. Kero, in turther explanation, said the bill provided for a review of assessments in the Supreme Court. Now a property owner cannot go further than the assessors. Mr. Willhams thought the bill of too much importance to be seen to a third reading without consideration in the Committee of the Whole. Messrs, Searing, Grady

Mr. Baker moved that the Committee on Railroads inquire what, it any, legislation is necessary to compensate trailroad companies in New York to pay to said city their several license lees and to report to this House by bill or otherwise the result of their in-

TWEED AND FAIRCHILD.

THE EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL DECLARES RE NEVER PROMISED TO LIBIRATE THE "BOSS"-MR. KELLY'S STATEMENT DECLARED FALSE.

ALBANY, April 1, 1878. Ex-Attorney General Pairchild has written the following letter to the Attorney General in reply to the statement of John Kelly :-

Ex-Attorney General Pairchild has written the lollowing letter to the Attorney General in reply to the statement of John Kelly:—

CARKOVIA, Madison County, N. Y., April I, 1878.
To Hop. Augustes Schoomarker, Attorney General:—

Sir.—I see in the newspapers a copy of what purports to be a letter written by Mr. John Kelly, the Comproller of the city of New York, dated the 21st uit, and addressed to yourself, but first appearing to the public in the possession of Wildam M. Tweed some days later. The letter contains this statement and surrondered his property." As this is the first time that this claim has been made by Tweed's friends it is proper that I should notice it. Mr. Kelly is mistaken and this statement is false; so absolutely laise that it is hardly necessary for me to contradict it to you, a lawyer. Of what use to the Attorney General could be a "full confession" from Tweed? The Attorney General and the public already knew enough about Tweed's crimes. Where would the Attorney General get bis authority to "discharge" itwed in return for a "full confession?" I did not wish to ask for a "confession" from Tweed. What I did wish was evidence which could be used in the courts for the public benefit, and which should be so useful as to justify the discharge of Tweed. Whether the evidence furnished by Tweed would be such or not, the Attorney General could not judge until he had seen it. When i did see it I deliberately, but most decidedly, came to the conclusion that Tweed dhe not offer evidence furnished by Tweed would be such or not, the Attorney General could not judge until he had seen it. When i did see it I deliberately, but most decidedly, came to the conclusion that Tweed dhe not offer evidence to furnish me a "full confession." What was furnished to furnish me a "full confession." What was furnished to furnish me a "full confession." What was furnished to furnish me a "full confession." What was furnished to furnish me a "full confession." What was furnished to furnish me a "full confession." What was f

sol and by Keily. It is not difficult now to the collect in this course.

I do not desire, sir, to influence you in determining whether I weed can or cannot be made of such use to the public as to justify you in using the power of your office to procure his discharge from jail; but simply wish to assure you that no obligation has been heretofors incurred toward I weed by the State. I send you herewith a cony of my report to the Governor upon this subject, dated June 27, 1877. It gives the history of this matter in great detail.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.

SPECIE FOR CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 1, 1878. The steamship City of Peking sailed for Yokonama and Bong Kong to-day. She takes \$81,524 in trade

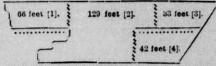
LOSS OF THE METROPOLIS

REPORT OF THE LOCAL INSPECTOR OF STEA VESSELS AT NORFOLK ON THE CONDITION OF

The following is the official report of the United States Local Inspector of Steam Vessels on the loss the steamship Metropolis:-

OFFICE UNITED STATES LOCAL INSPECTOR

the whole starboard side of the ship with the excep-tion of about lifty feet of the rim, represented by some four pieces only, instead of ground up fine, as had been represented, which pieces, could they have been placed in their original position, would have been represented as in the following diagram, and num-bered 1, 2, 3 and 4:—



The dots below the horizontal lines are the butts of new timbers that had been placed between the old frames, probably when she was rebuilt, the butts being all upon one line, jost as here represented.

CAUSE OF THE LEAK.

Consequently there was nothing to the the top of the ship to the bottom but the old timbers that had been allowed to remain, and which were all rotten, which jact would seem to explain the cause of the leak in the stern which handly caused the captain to beach the ship. The ship having the greater part of her load below her water line caused the bottom of the ship to remain mert when the heavy seas struck her counter, which caused a heavy motion to the latter which could not long continue without starting the butts somewhere, and naturally the rollef was found at the sterapost, which need not necessarily have been unsound to have produced this effect. And this lact goes to prove that the lengthening of the ship had not produces the weakness, for had that been the case the ship, through the motion that has been described, would nave first started her butts at the spine, the strength of a ship next to ner bow being always the greatest, and decreasing in a regular rando to the centre of the ship. And as a further proof that this theory is correct one only needs to look at the diagram to find that 129 feet of the side of the ship is intact, while only about fifty feet was put in her middle, which is proof positive that the splicings of the ship had been made really stronger than the naturally strong parts of the ship—namely, the bow and stern—watch strength had been obtained by the bilge keelson and her having lower deek plank shear and on gonal iron brazing from bilge keelson to main deek through the greater portion of the body of the ship. At any rate, the large piece of side numbered No. 2 in the diagram, which was 129 feet in length and incinded the top rail of the bujwarks down to the flourheads, was so fastened and maintained its original position as it now lies on the beach. The celling of

of the ship being upward that fact was easily demonstrated.

MORE PATCHWORE.

I also found one piece of the port bow twenty-five feet long, in width extending from the bulwarks down to the bends and filled in with new timbers, in the same manner as shown in the description of the starboard bow in the diagram preceding. And also a part of the port quarter, only filteen feet long, with the same indication of new timbers between the old, all butting on the line of break, leaving nothing but the latter as a to to the bottom of the ship, and the latter in every case more of less unsound. The port side of the ship seems (with the exception of the small piece of bow and stern referred to) to be still intact, as quite a long piece of the bulwarks was in aight out of water, extending from abreast of the steam chimney apparently to where the piece of the blow broke off that had come sahore and which have described.

CONCLUSION ARRIVED AT.

In conclusion I would give it as my opinion that there were enough new timbers in the pieces of how and stern that came ashore to have neutralized the unacound timber has the butts extended by sach other so as to have broken joints, and resched from plankshear to keelson and frames. As they were put ut they were simply a sham, and the sup carpenters who put them is knew it to be so. Whether the owners were cheated or not is not for me to say. But the underwriters' agents, who superintended the rebuilding, ought to have detected the cheat, Inspectors who subsequently examined her might easily have been deceived as to the strength of the ship, even though ner planking was stripped off eight of ten feet, provided it was not taken low enough to show the line of butts of the new timbers.

ING GENERAL MOTT-CAUGUS OF DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLYMEN THEREON-BUSINESS OF THE LEGISLATURE -- DATE OF ADJOURNMENT.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.)

TRENTON, April 1, 1878. The democratic Assemblymen held a caucus here this afternoon on the report of the State Prison Inrestigating Committee which exonerates General Mott. Nearly two hours were consumed in heated debate. Speaker Eagen spoke in favor of sustaining all majority reports. Ely, of Monmouth county, deprecased that the report had been made a caucus meas ure, and sternly asserted that no caucus could prevent him from voting against the report. O'Brien, Kennel, Mathews and Harris followed on the same note, intimating that no caucus could bind them. They would vote against the report. A vote was taken with the following result:—

With the following result:—
To Sustain The Report.—Messrs. Hiodgett, Confor.
Doremns, Durves, Eagen, Garrantsodt, Hackett, Lough
ros, Moore, Mount, Rider, Steele, Salmon, Wilson, Wool

and McDonald, of Jersey City, refused to vote. Five members were absent.

After deciding to vote against Jackson's bill providing for a reduction of the number of lay judges in different counties, the caucus adjourned until after the night session, when efforts will be made to compel the ten members who voted not to sustain the report to change their minds. But they say they will stick together, and with the republicans vote against Mott. To-night in the House, on the motion of Mr. Mathews, the consideration of the State Prison report was made a special order for Wednesday afternoon. The delay is to give members an opportunity of wading through over five hundred pages of closely printed testimony, copies of which were laid on the deaks of members only to night. It is predicted that General Mott will be consured, if not removed.

The Senate has passed a resolution to adjourn size die next Friday. Thus far 207 senate and 428 House bills have ocen introduced, eighty-three House bills passed and approved, four House bills vetoed, four joint resolutions approved.

ANDERSON RELEASED.

The Supreme Court room was this morning filled by attorneys, politicians and others to hear the decision on the application of the Attorney General for a re hearing to the case of the State vs. Thomas C. Anderson. The Court refused the rehearing asked for, and in its decision announcing the refusal the Chief Justice pointed out clearly and distinctly what the Court decided in its first opinion, and also reviewed and refuted the points raised by the Attorney Gen eral in his brief filed as the basis of his application for a rehearing. The Court says that in its first decision it was not decided whether the consolidated statement of returns for the parish of Vernon was a public record or not, as it was not necessary to decide that point, What the Gourt decided is that the record offered in evidence as a record forged by the prisoner, is not the record which 'in information' the prisoner is charged with having forged, it does not possess the requirements of such a record, and does not conform to the statue. It has not the certificate of a cierk of the court, a necessary requirement in order to make it such a record as it is charged the prisoner forged.

ANDUSTON AT LIBRARY.

Immediately after the reading of the decree Mr. Castellanos, counsel for Mr. Anderson, appeared before the superior Criminal Court and died a copy of the original decree of the Supreme Court, which Judge Whitaker ordered fied and abread upon the minutes, and instructed the cierk to make out a release for the defendant. At a quarter to one o'clock the release reached the parish prison, whom Mr. Anderson was set at liberty and left the prison in a carriage with two friends. a rehearing. The Court says that in its first decision

THE BAYONNE FIRE.

The loss by the fire at the Central Railroad pump. house in Bayonne reaches \$1,000 on machinery alone. The fire broke out during the absence of the ca-